FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1844. [NO. 1412.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

LONDON MUSTARD,

Salad Oil,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cayenne Pepper,	Saleratus,
Starch,	Indigo,
Mace,	Nutmegs,
Cloves, and	Cinnamon,

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 18, 1844. 11-tf

UNION ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Academy wish to inform the public, that the Exercises of this School are going on, under the direction of their former Instructor, Alex. McLean. The Academy is located in the upper part of Robeson county, in a healthy situation. The following are the rates of Tuition, per Session of five months:—

Spelling, Reading and Writing,	$6 00
Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic,	8 00
Latin and Greek Languages, and higher branches of Mathematics,	10 00

Board can be obtained in the neighborhood, in respectable families, contiguous to the Academy, at from five to six dollars per month. Students chargeable from the time of entering to the end of the Session. No deduction for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.
Robeson county, June 15, 1844. 11-2w

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1844.
Cornelius H. Dowd *vs.* John McLeod.
ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John McLeod, is not a resident of this State. It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said McLeod to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there to plead, or the Land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.
Witness, Alex'r C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in April, A. D. 1844.
A. C. CURRY, *Clerk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 11-6w

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1844.
John B. Kelly *vs.* Roderick Murchison.
ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Roderick Murchison, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Murchison to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there to plead, or the Land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.
Witness, Alex'r C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in April, A. D. 1844.
A. C. CURRY, *Clerk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 11-6w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Mrs. Ann McKay, deceased, will, in pursuance with said Will, offer for sale at the late residence of the deceased, on FRIDAY the 5th day of JULY next, all the

HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN
FURNITURE,

Belonging to said Estate.
Also, 80 ACRES OF LAND near Town.
Terms made known at Sale.
W. McL. McKAY, *Ex'r.*
E. W. WILLKINGS, *Auct'r.*

ALL persons having claims against said Estate will please present them, and those indebted will please make immediate payment.
W. McL. McKAY, *Ex'r.*
Fayetteville, June 10, 1844. 10ts

Old French Brandy.

A FEW BOXES OLD FRENCH BRANDY, in Glass, for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
June 4, 1844. 10-tf

1 CASK OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
1 do do Madeira WINE,
20 dozen Old Port ditto.
For sale low by
STUART & McGARY.
April 2, 1844. 1400tf

HORSES & BUGGIES,
FOR HIRE AT THE WAGON YARD.
Also,
A CONVEYANCE kept for the accommodation of persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns.
For terms, apply to
JACKSON JOHNSON.
June 4, 1844. 9tf

NOW OPENING,

WORSTED and Cotton Balzorines; printed Muslins and Lawns; Scotch Ginghams; fashionable Prints; Silks and Alpacas; Gimps and Fringes; Elastic Mitts and Kid Gloves; Hosiery; wrought and dimity Collars; fancy Handkerchiefs and Cravats; Jaconets, plain and striped Muslins; Swiss and Book do.; Cambrics; Veils; Laces and Edgings; Bonnets and Ribbons in great variety; Drap de te; summer Cloths; Brown Linens and drillings; fancy Cotton do; Nankeens; brown and bleached Shirtings; Checks; fine Cloths and Cassimeres; Irish Linens and Lawns; &c. &c. A large assortment of Hats, Shoes, and Umbrellas, together with a good variety of other Goods suitable for the wholesale and retail trade.
As the above goods were bought at the lowest cash prices, we can afford to sell them very cheap for cash, or on the usual time for good notes.
H. & E. J. LILLY.
June 1, 1844. 9-8w

Just Received,

10 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS,
10 bbls. prime PORK. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
May 27, 1844.

FOR SALE.

75 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD,
25 ditto Extra Pure ditto.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
May 15, 1844. 6tf

The Subscribers have now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior
Stock of GROCERIES,
Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.
COOK & HODGES, Hay street.
May 21, 1844. 7tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Shoes, and Groceries,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.
PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.
April 6, 1844. 3-tf

NEW
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
At Rockfish Factory.

THE Subscriber has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS in the Store of Daniel G. Patterson, and will execute any work entrusted to him in as good style as any establishment in the country or town, and at very low prices. All work warranted to fit.
A. GRAHAM.
May 25, 1844. 8-8w

BRIGADE ORDER, No. 3.

HEAD QUARTERS,
4TH BRIGADE N. C. MILITIA,
Carthage, April 11, 1844.

THE Special Court Martial convened for the trial of Colonel Duncan McCormick, having acquitted the said Duncan McCormick of the charges preferred against him, the action of the Court is approved. The Court is hereby dissolved.
Lieutenant Colonel Shaw is hereby ordered to parade his Regiment on the 4th day of July next, at the usual parade ground, when and where Colonel McCormick will resume the command. Col. McCormick is hereby discharged of arrest.
By order of the Brigadier General, W. D. Dowd.
D. G. MAC RAE,
Acting Aid-de-Camp.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
33d Regiment N. C. Militia,
May 7, 1844.

PURSUANT to the annexed order of Brigadier General Dowd, Elijah Fuller will order the Captains of the several Companies composing this Regiment, to parade their Companies at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 4th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and publish the usual notice thereof in the Newspapers published in the Town of Fayetteville.
WILLIAM SHAW, *Lt. Col.*

HEAD QUARTERS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.
ATTENTION! *Gentlemen Officers of the 33d Regiment N. C. Militia:*

PURSUANT to the annexed order of Lt. Col. Wm. Shaw, you are hereby commanded to have your respective Companies at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 4th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs.
By order of Lt. Col. William Shaw.
ELIJAH FULLER, *Adjutant.*
Fayetteville, May 8, 1844. 6-4Jy

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1844.
Miles P. Maske and others, *vs.* Jonathan Smith and wife Eliza, and Boggan Maske and others.
Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jonathan Smith and wife Eliza, and Boggan Maske and others, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur to Plaintiffs' Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, Norflect D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1844, and in the 68th year of American Independence.
N. D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 9-6w

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1844.
Judith L. Maske, *vs.* Jonathan Smith and wife Eliza, and Boggan Maske and others.
Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jonathan Smith and wife Eliza, and Boggan Maske and others, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, Norflect D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1844, and in the 68th year of American Independence.
N. D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 9-6w

STRAYED,

FROM my plantation in Marlborough District, S. C., on the 12th instant, a SORREL HORSE, with a white spot in the forehead, having marks of gear upon him. Said horse racks well, and works gently in gear, and is of middling size. No other particulars recollected. He was raised in some of the upper counties in North Carolina, and was brought from Fayetteville to this place. Any information leading to the whereabouts of said horse will be thankfully received; also suitable remuneration will be made to any person who will deliver said horse to me at my plantation, or take him up and give me the information so that I can get him.
JOHN M. McCOLL.
Bennettsville, S. C., May 25, 1844. 9-4w

One Hundred Boxes of
BAR SOAP.

THE Subscriber offers for sale ONE HUNDRED BOXES OF BAR SOAP, manufactured at the "Fayetteville (N. C.) Candle Factory," and warranted equal if not superior to Colgate's best No. 1.
Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the business, and offering it at a reduced price, (5 cents a pound by the box,) he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage.
☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
W. McL. McKAY.
Fayetteville, May 20, 1844. 7tf

Received per Henrietta,

5 BBLS. No. 1 MACKEREL, superior quality, for sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 17, 1844. 3tf

State of North Carolina,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Duplin Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1844.
Amos Brown *vs.* Dicey Brown.
Petition for Divorce.

IT is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer, newspapers printed in Fayetteville, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the 4th Monday in September, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to the petition of the plaintiff, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and be set down for hearing ex parte.
Witness, William Farrior, Clerk of said Court at Office at Kenansville, the 4th Monday in March, 1844.
WILLIAM FARRIOR.
May 4, 1844. 6-3m

SANDS'
SARSAPARILLA,
For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

THIS medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affections, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased liver, painful enlargement of the knee, elbow, and wrist joints, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from impure secretions. In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the valuable medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, on which its activity depends, compounded with other remedial agents, selected from the vegetable kingdom, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle, which has cost many years of labor and much expense. The great object desired is now triumphantly accomplished, in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed incurable diseases, heretofore unknown in the history of medicine.
The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published, from time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value, as an active and curative medicine in the above diseases. The afflicted, or those who may have given up in despair, and all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, or to call on those who have come forward and borne public testimony of its priceless value to them, and satisfy themselves individually of its power in arresting and curing disease, and of what it has performed for others.
Further proof of the efficacy and virtue of this valuable medicine in Rheumatism.
The following letter was addressed to our Agent at Savannah:

OGECHEE CROSS ROADS, Ga., August 24, 1843.

Mr. G. R. Hendrickson, Savannah:
Dear Sir—Having just recovered from a most severe chronic Rheumatism, with which I have been afflicted for many years, and having used various remedies without any success, I am now induced to write you in respect to Sands' Sarsaparilla, to which valuable medicine I owe my present enjoyment of health. Despairing of ever recovering from this distressing disease, and while laboring under the most acute agony and pain, I was persuaded to try the Sarsaparilla, so highly recommended for the cure of Rheumatism. I tried one bottle, and the little benefit derived from that one induced me to give it a fair trial, which I did by sending down to you for half a dozen bottles; and am now happy to say I find myself, for the first time in twelve years, well and able to attend to my necessary duties. I send you this through a feeling of gratitude due this excellent medicine, and a sense of obligation to my fellow beings, that those similarly afflicted may be induced to try this valuable remedy, Sands' Sarsaparilla.
Yours, with great respect,
DANIEL FOX.

The following is an extract from a letter from our Agent at Bowling Green:

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 5, 1844.

Messrs. Sands,—Gentlemen: The supply of Sarsaparilla on hand is nearly exhausted, and as there is a great demand for it, I do not wish to be out.—Please forward at your earliest convenience another supply of the Sarsaparilla and Salt Rheum Remedy. There have been some cures in this vicinity which I think worthy of notice. One was the cure of a man who had been bed-ridden for two years; the other of a lady whose cure was decided by the attending physicians to be impossible. The Sarsaparilla has restored her to perfect health. Indeed, it appears it restored her when she was so far gone that her friends were looking for her speedy departure to another world. Your friend,
J. I. YOUNGLOVE.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by
A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.
☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, and T. Sandford, Wilmington.
Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 per bottle—Six bottles for $5.
☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.
May 16, 1844. 7tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON the 3d day of July next, I shall expose to Sale at the Town House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M., JACK, a Slave, belonging to the estate of William Colville.
Terms: 6 months credit, purchaser giving bond with approved security.
JAMES R. DRAUGHON, *Adm'r of William Colville.*
Cumberland county, June 7, 1844. 10-3w

To Fever & Ague Patients!

BEFORE, as well as since, the discovery of the great remedy for Fever and Ague ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE (now called Rowand's "IMPROVED" Tonic Mixture, with the written signature of John R. Rowand over the mouth of each bottle, to distinguish it from a lot of "adulterated Tonic Mixture," made during the author's absence and disconnexion with its manufacture and sale from the spring of 1839 to 1841) "pretended" cures for this troublesome complaint have always been springing up in various parts of the country. ☞ But mark! since its discovery and almost universal and exclusive use throughout the United States, Canada, Texas, Mexico, West Indies, South America, &c. &c., all new remedies "steal its good name"—counterfeit its taste, smell and appearance as closely as they can—imitate its manner of using—copy its directions—and by various other shifts and prevarications attempt to palm off upon the credulous and unwary their paltry guess-work Tonic Mixtures and Pills in place of the old favourite, sterling and supreme remedy. Nothing perhaps could more positively prove the excellence of the true medicine than this one fact—for were it not the "first best" they would not select it out, for receiving their "hypocritical respects," but would confer their "compliments" upon something else they deemed the "foremost cure." And what more convincing argument do fever and ague patients need to guard them against any and all of these counterfeit and spurious imitations, and to render them careful to procure the genuine and undoubted remedy of the Proprietor himself, in Philadelphia, or of his accredited agents throughout the United States, &c.
☞ For sale by J. R. Rowand, Philadelphia, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.
Jan'y 1, 1844. 87-8w

A Family Supported by one Acre.—To many, the following from the American Farmer will probably sound like a large story. But we are not of the number who believe it necessary to run over a township, to get produce enough for the support of an individual.

"Mr. Drew, the Editor of the Maine Farmer, cultivates but a single acre of land, the produce of which suffices in chief for the support of a large family. One third of the acre he devotes to corn, which he selects of the most profitable species, and raises after the most approved modern plan. He manures the land well, and plants by measurement. This third of an acre has yielded for several years 30 bushels of corn for grinding, besides a small quantity for fattening swine. The same piece of ground yields two or three loads of pumpkins for the table, and for a cow and the swine, besides a sufficient supply of dry white beans for family use. So much for one-third of the acre. On a small portion of land about a dozen rods square, he raises on an average 50 bushels of onions, which bring in a sufficient sum for the purchase of wheat and rye flour.—Thus the corn and onion patch supply Mr. Drew's family with all bread.

"Two other beds are devoted to mangle-wurtzel and carrots, of which about 20 bushels are raised for the cow's winter provender, which is more than returned in milk and butter. A potatoe patch yields all that are needful for the table, and a surplus for the live stock, for the pork and poultry, bread, milk, butter and chief vegetables were supplied, leaving sufficient space for the cultivation of turnips, cabbage, beans, peas, cucumbers, melons, &c. and a few choice apple, pear, and other fruit trees. All this is the produce of a single acre, worked mostly by a single pair of hands!"

After an absence of several days, spent in the counties of Hanover, Caroline, and Spottsylvania, we find ourselves again at our post. The farmers were cutting wheat in all; the harvest is promising. No man appeared shedding tears for the failure of his crop.—All seemed to be doing well. Not one word against the tariff. The home market is considered the best. Immediate annexation troubled only the young unmarried folks, and here and there a widow might be seen in favor of immediate re-annexation.
Fredericksburg Arena.

When the Locofoco guns were firing on Thursday afternoon, a Whig inquired of a very staunch Locofoco what it all meant.—"We have found," said the Locofoco, "that the Whigs have been humbugging us—that Polk and Dallas have not been nominated at all—and we are firing guns for the good news." This is authentic, and we can give as a voucher for it the name of as respectable a gentleman as there is in the city.
Louisville Journal.

Dow on Matrimony.—Dow, Jr., closes a sermon on kissing with the following quaint advice, comprising all the "essentials" to wedded bliss:

"I want you my young sinners, to kiss and get married, and then devote your time to morality and money-making. Then let your homes be well provided with such comforts and necessaries as piety, pickles, pots and kettles, brushes, brooms, benevolence, bread, charity, cheese, crackers, faith, flour, affection, cider, sincerity, onions, integrity, vinegar, virtue, wine and wisdom. Have all these always on hand, and happiness will be with you. Don't drink anything intoxicating—eat moderately—go about business after breakfast—lounge a little after dinner—chat after tea, and kiss after quarrelling; and all the joy, the peace and the bliss the earth can afford, shall be yours, till the grave closes over you, and your spirits are borne to a brighter and happier world."

A Pointed blow.—An invalid sent for a physician, the late Dr. Wheelman, and after detaining him for some time with a description of his pains, aches, etc. he thus summed up:—"Now Doctor, you have humbugged me long enough with your good-for-nothi' pills and worthless syrups: y don't h the real difficulty. I wish the cause of my ailm if it r to reach it." "It sha oc- tor, at the same tin nd demolishing a deca od upon the sideboard!

A Timely nal says:

It has been charged against the Whigs that they rejected Mr. Van Buren in 1840 simply because they were drunk on hard cider. But why have the Locofocos rejected him in 1844? Have *they* too been taking a tremendous pull at the hard cider?

FROM THE WATCHMAN OF THE SOUTH.

JOSEPH GRAHAM.
(*Continued.*)

Cornwallis found his position in Charlotte exceedingly unpleasant from the unfriendly spirit of the surrounding population. While there was no army of the patriots near him, his men found safety only in their numbers. His sentries were shot down, often in open day; his foraging parties seldom escaped an ambush, or returned to camp without bloodshed. The whigs would not bring in provisions, tories were watched, and brought supplies at the peril of their lives.

Causes of Exasperation.

It is not wonderful that the inhabitants were rendered desperate; that no terrors of armed men could break down the patriots, nor any pacific offers of the British general allay their hostility; and that any defection, in a neighborhood, from the patriot cause, but inflamed the already excited spirits, and added to the sufferings of an invasion, the miseries of domestic war. In one excursion of the British forces up the Catawba waters in South Carolina, a Presbyterian Church was burned; their preacher's house destroyed; and every BIBLE in the neighborhood that had *David's Psalms in Metre* bound with it, (which was the case with every Bible in Presbyterian families in the Carolinas) was committed to the flames. To sing *old Rouse's* version was rebellion;—and yet old Rouse's version was the manual of all the Scotch-Irish in their solemn worship of Almighty God. It was a war against religion; and men fought for *the hope of Immortality.* Every man rejoiced when Sumpter surprised this party and fell upon them sword in hand while they were making merry with the misery of some poor women who had come to beg for their families, and for some respite in their sufferings—and the sacrilegious commander was found among the slain.

The difficulty attending the foraging and plundering in Mecklenburg county made the sufferings of the country greater. The British soldiers knew no bounds to their rapacity when they found a family unprotected.—"Leave me at least a bucket to bring water for my children," said a widow from whose house the soldiers had taken or destroyed every moveable thing. "Yes, yes," said Tarlton—"Widows in every house now; nothing but widows now-a-days." When some widows appeared before Cornwallis, and demanded redress in the name of suffering humanity to the honor of Cornwallis be it said, that a widow that could get a hearing from his Lordship, never sued for redress in vain.

Charlotte Evacuated.

The battle of King's Mountain took place on the 7th of October, 1780, on the first chain of hills to the west of Charlotte, and ended in the death or captivity of the whole British force under Ferguson. The best, the only accurate account of that battle, derived from authentic sources, is in the handwriting of Graham, and is accompanied with a beautiful diagram. As this will probably be given to the public by his son-in-law, Dr. Morrison, further notice will be omitted here.

On the dark and stormy night of the 14th of October, just 18 days after he had entered the town, Cornwallis abandoned Charlotte. The graves around *Liberty Hall,* which he had used as his hospital, testified that his forces were diminished. In his hasty retreat from the village, which took place in the night to prevent surprise by its secrecy, he lost much of his baggage in the swamps in which he became entangled by a whig guide whom he forced into his service, who first bewildered the army and then escaped. The British army lay for a time at Winnsborough, another Presbyterian settlement, in a condition to give much less annoyance to his Lordship while he refreshed his troops.

Graham again in the Army.

Having recovered from his wounds, Graham succeeded in raising, in December, 1780, a company of fifty-five mounted riflemen, accoutred at their own expense; some of them, besides their rifles, being provided with swords and pistols; and all prepared, like the other regiments in that campaign, to endure great hardships for a limited time, with few supplies other than they could obtain themselves, and with little or no pay.

General Greene reached Charlotte on the 2d of December, 1780, and superseding Gates, who had rallied his forces and was returning upon Cornwallis, marched his army to Hick's creek, on the north side of the Pedee, near Cheraw.

The celebrated victory of the Cowpens was gained by Morgan over Tarlton on the 17th January, 1781. To secure his prisoners, six hundred in number, a body too large for the security of his forces, in the neighborhood of the whole British army, Morgan commenced his march for Virginia, entering Lincoln county, North Carolina, and moving for Beatties ford, that he might have Greene between him and the Britis' force.

Crossing the Catawba, and death of Davidson.

Cornwallis moved up the south side of the river in rapid marches, to intercept Morgan at the Ford. Greene moved up the north side to meet and succour his friend. Here comme he trial of generalship between these nders which was decided at the battle uilford in the following march.—The three bodies having about the same distance to march to reach the Ford, every thing depended on the speed of Morgan's ces, e umbered with prisoners. Greene y, and with a small guard, rode ountry and joined Morgan, whose ouraged by Greene, and ambi- their prisoners and their fame, for tious with wonderful spirit; and, surpress all obstacles, reached the Ford mour e morning after they crossed, fir Cornwallis was on the southern banks, disappointed of his prey, but hot in pursuit.

During the night after Morgan crossed, the river had so much risen from abundant rains, that his Lordship, on reaching its banks, found it impassable. During the two days of delay, Morgan was far on his way to Virginia: and Greene marching to cross the Yadkin, in the same direction, his army too weak to risk a general battle.

General Davidson, with the North Carolina forces, was left to delay as long as possible the crossing of the British army.—Graham's rifle company was posted on the bank of the river at Cowan's Ferry, where the crossing was attempted, and the other forces some distance in the rear. The riflemen kept up a regular and galling fire on the British lines as they waded the river, and many an officer and soldier went floating down the stream, victims of their deadly aim. Davidson came down to the bank, and was taking observation of the main body of the enemy, accompanied by Col. Wm. Polk and the Rev. Mr. McCall, (or McCaule,) who were near him, when he received a fatal shot, falling dead instantly from his horse. As the British infantry used muskets only, and the General's wound was from a rifle shot, it was supposed he was shot by a tory rifleman who acted as guide to the enemy, and knew the General by sight. But no one ever claimed the dangerous honor of firing the fatal shot.

When the British line reached the bank, the American forces all retreated and scattered in small bodies continued for a time to harass the march of his Lordship, who pursued after Greene. The retreat of Greene across the Yadkin and the Dan, and the hot pursuit of Cornwallis; the turning of Greene upon his pursuer; and the effective battle of Guilford Court House—form a memorable page in the history of the Revolutionary war.

Surprise of the Tories.

While Cornwallis and Greene were trying their skill, previously to the battle of Guilford, Graham's company, with other forces, under the command of Gen. Pickens, of South Carolina, was hanging on the skirts of the British army and annoying their light parties. He was engaged in the famous surprise of Col. Pyles, with his regiment of three hundred tories, embodied and advancing to join Cornwallis, and was within two miles of his Lordship's main body of forces. Mistaking the American forces for Tarlton's body of light horse, they raised the shout, "*God save the King,*" and never discovered their misake till trampled down by the cavalry that leaped on them sword in hand. The discomfiture was complete; and the American forces escaped without loss, though Tarlton was advancing in less than a mile's distance to receive these tories and march them into camp.

The day previous to this event, Graham surprised a guard at Hart's Mill, within a mile and a half of the head quarters of the British army in Hillsborough; and then united his forces with the light horse under the famous Col. Lee. This gallant officer used to speak of the surprise of these tories with great enthusiasm; and describe most graphically their consternation when they found their mistake. He led his troops along in front of their lines which were shouting him a welcome: he traversed the whole front unsuspected; he and his men waving their swords. His command—"*Wheel into line,*" gave no alarm. At the word "*charge,*" his company leaped their horses upon the ranks of the tories, and in a twinkling bathed their swords in blood. It was the most complete surprise of the whole war.

Disbands his Regiment.

The term of enlistment, three months, expired on the 14th of March. Until that time Graham and his forces were, with Cols. Washington and Lee, constantly engaged in harrassing the foraging parties who might venture any distance from the main body. Great skill and alertness were displayed in counteracting the efforts of the tories to lead the British parties to the houses of the patriots, and thus supply the king's army, and gratify their private revenge.

As was usual with all the partizan corps, Graham's regiment insisted on returning home for rest and refreshment after their time of service had expired, in which their resources were pretty well exhausted. He was directed by Greene to march them in a body till the Yadkin was crossed. On reaching the southern bank of the river they were disbanded. On the very next day, far in his rear, at Guilford, Cornwallis accepted the challenge of Greene, and gave battle;—and two days after was on his march to Wilmington.
VIATOR.
May 2, 1844.

A Ratification Meeting in Ohio.—The Whigs of the Western Reserve of Ohio held a grand Mass Convention at Cleveland on the 15th instant, which, with the exception of the great national demonstration at Baltimore, was probably the largest and most enthusiastic political meeting that has yet taken place this season. The Herald states the number of people present at fifteen thousand, and other accounts say that this is not an over-estimate.

Brutum Fulmen.—The following extract of a letter, said to have been written to a Senator of the United States, has just caught our eye in the Old School (Tyler) Republican:

"HERMITAGE, May 3, 1844.
"The Senator who votes against the ratification of the treaty must be a traitor to the best interests of our beloved country, whatever pretext he may attempt to shield himself under.
"ANDREW JACKSON."

The editor of the Louisville Journal can be very severe if he tries. He says—"The editor of the Norwich News calls upon us to do justice to Amos Kendall. Does the blackguard take us for a hangman!"

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES—THE NATIONAL DEBT—WHO CREATED IT?

There is now existing a very considerable Debt due by the Federal Government, mainly created in time of profound peace, against every dictate of sound policy. Who is responsible for the creation of this Debt? The Loco-Focos charge it upon the *Whigs*, and immediately upon the last or XXVIIth Congress. We utterly deny it, and appeal to the record. The charge has been made in an Official document (Report of Committee of Ways and Means to the House, in favor of breaking down the Tariff,) that the last Congress is responsible for $49,000,000 of this Debt. This grossly unjust statement has called out Hon. D. D. Barnard of this State, of the minority of that Committee, who in a Letter to the National Intelligencer has thoroughly traversed the whole ground, and elicited the undeniable truth. This letter is quite long, and we are compelled to condense its statements, but we shall endeavor to present its leading facts as clearly as possible.

Let us begin by vindicating the last (Van Buren's) Administration—as we have done twice before—on a point whereon it has been repeatedly assailed erroneously: It is currently stated, and in good faith, that the expenses of Mr. Van Buren's three first years were nearly Forty Millions per annum, and of his four years over One Hundred and Forty Millions. This charge is based on an Official statement made during his Presidency from the Treasury, and grew out of a silly attempt to conceal the existence of a Public Debt. The Administration required and obtained in 1837 an issue of Treasury Notes to meet the pressing wants of the Government, but would not allow that these notes constituted a Public Debt. In 1837, Congress inquired the amount of Expenditures for each of the preceding three years, *exclusive of payments on account of Public Debt*. Of course, an answer was returned which, not recognizing the redemption of Treasury Notes as redemption of Debt, swelled the Annual Expenses erroneously by the whole amount of such redemption, making it some One Hundred and Twelve Millions for the three preceding years! This has been very generally assumed as the true amount. But, correcting this Official misstatement, the actual current Expenditures of Mr. Van Buren's four years were as follows:

From March 4, '37, to March 3, '38,				$33,079,286
"	"	" '38, "	" " '39,	31,446,430
"	"	" '39, "	" " '40,	24,266,817
"	"	" '40, "	" " '41,	22,921,990
Total for the four years,				$111,714,523
Average yearly,				$27,928,631

But during those four years the whole amount of Revenue realized was far less than this, and the Government ran behind, by the following amounts:

Available bal. in hand, Jan. 1st, 1837,	$16,087,279
Received from sale of Stock in U. S. Bank, old debts realized, &c.	8,576,697
Treasury notes outstanding March 4th, 1841,	6,103,519
Total leeway,	$30,767,495
Deduct balance in Treasury March 4th, 1841,	$572,718
Leaves the actual V. B. deficit,	$30,194,777

The Whigs, therefore, assumed the reins of Government on the 4th of March, 1841, with Half a Million Dollars in the Treasury, over Six Millions of Treasury Notes outstanding and coming in daily in payment of duties, thus anticipating and preventing Receipts, and a Tariff which had yielded but a little over $10,000,000 in 1840, was still farther reduced at the beginning of 1841, and was shortly by law to undergo farther and greater reductions.

But this was not all. Including the $6,103,519 of Treasury Notes outstanding, the Government then owed

Treasury Notes outstanding,	$6,103,519
Of old funded and unfunded Debt,	331,698
Debts of the District Cities (assumed.)	1,140,000
Deficit in Navy Pension Fund,	1,200,000
Amounts held for Indian Tribes,	2,580,000
Annuities to Indian Tribes, equal to	5,000,000
Arrearages and Liabilities, since ascertained and paid,	3,953,618
Do. to Indians, exclusive of the above,	975,603
Total,	$21,584,438

Now of these only the first and the last two (amounting to over $11,000,000,) were debts pressing for payment, but the others were drawing interest, and *that* at least had to be provided for.

But this was not all. The Van Buren Congress which deceased on the 4th of March, 1841, had gone forward and made appropriations for the current year amounting to $19,570,218

The Revenue laws left in force by them yielded in the same time	13,866,702
Leaving an inevitable deficit of	$5,703,514

But even this was not all the deficit. There remained unsatisfied old appropriations to the amount of $8,430,301

Beside the Van Buren Congress left unsatisfied claims against the Government which they ought to have provided for, but did not, but which have since been settled and paid as follows:

For suppressing Indian hostilities, (Florida War,)	$1,475,638

Which other arrearages, stated by the Secretary of the Treasury, swell to $3,289,535

Mr. Barnard says he has carefully examined the bills, and he finds the whole s... audited and paid since March, 1841, for ... rearages due before that time, is $3,500,0... under Indian Treaties, and on other ... counts nearly $1,000,000.

Let us note a few items. The last Van Buren Congress left unpaid of *its own* expenses over $98,000. They left the Post-Office in debt $500,000, to be provided for by their successors. The Navy Pension Fund was exhausted. The Militia employed in Florida were left unpaid. The Census had been taken the year before at a heavy cost, most of which was left for the Whigs to pay. In short, they paid nothing which could be thrown over, to be deducted from their expenses and charged to those of the Whigs. Their dynasty gave Blair & Rives a job of Census Printing amounting to some $140,000, to be footed by the next Congress and charged to the account of "Whig extravagance."

Did they not know that they had run the Government in debt and every way out at the elbows? Most certainly. Their own Secretary of the Treasury had repeatedly informed them that the Revenue was deficient and diminishing, and that they must provide more. But they refused to provide any. Finally they themselves admitted it, by authorizing the Administration then coming in to issue Five Millions more of Treasury Notes. Such was the condition in which they left the Government.

We ask the public, therefore, to judge whether the Debt which exists was not entailed upon us by the last Van Buren Congress. They ought to have increased or levied new duties—Mr. Woodbury told them they must do so—but they would not. An Extra Session of the next Congress was deemed requisite to provide the ways and means—is not the cost of it fairly chargeable on *their* neglect of duty? A debt was incurred (nearly all really existing in one form or other when the Whigs assumed the reins) on which Interest to the amount of $3,367,507 was due. Is not this also fairly chargeable on those through whose wilful neglect of duty the Debt originated?

The Whigs came into power at the Extra Session, and immediately commenced measures tending to a restoration of solvency in the Finances. They promptly levied a provisional Revenue Tariff, which added to the Revenue in the three remaining months of 1841 the sum of $910,224, or at the rate of $3,600,000 a year.—They next proceeded to digest a new and admirable Tariff, which, as soon as it could make itself felt on the Industry and Business of the Country, reversed the discrediable state of things which had so long been suffered to exist. On the first day of December last, that portion of the Debt which has been created since 1837, (Loans and Treasury Notes together) amounted to $25,182,088, or $19,078,569 more than on the 4th of March, 1841. But there was on the 1st December last a balance of of $2,250,000 in the Treasury, against Half a Million on the 4th March, '37, which would alone reduce the apparent augmentation of Debt by nearly Two Millions. But Mr. Barnard waives this, and balances the $19,000,000 of increased Debt charged on the Whigs, as follows:

Appropriations made by the V. B. Congress of '36-7 over and above the Revenue provided to meet them	$5,703,514
Balances of former Appropriations left by them and paid by the Whigs	5,719,901
Additional amount paid since 1841 for old arrearages	3,220,535
Amount paid for Interest on Debt	3,367,507
Total old scores paid off by the Whigs	$18,080,157
Leaving against the Whigs	$998,111

But this was the state in December last. Since then a very great excess of Revenue over Expenditure has accrued under the Whig Tariff—amounting to several Millions. The Treasury Notes outstanding had been reduced between 1st December and the 1st of June $1,811,743. This alone would bring the balance handsomely in *favor* of the Whigs. As the Loco-Foco onslaught on the Whig Tariff has been defeated for the present, there can hardly be a doubt that the Public Debt will be reduced this year by at least Ten Millions; and, if friends of the Tariff be in power, the entire Debt will be paid off in two or three more years.

The total amount of Appropriations by the Whig Congress is stated by Mr. Barnard from the official documents:

At the Extra Session, in aid of the service of the year 1841	$5,042,705 02	
For the year 1842	20,071,277 58	
For the half calendar year in 1843, and for the fiscal year ending June 30 1844	24,669,145 70	
To these add the amount of "permanent and indefinite appropriations," viz:		
For 1842	$832,000 00	
For half calendar year in 1843	732,642 49	
For the fiscal year ending on 30th June, 1844	690,000 00	2,254,642 49
Total appropriations for the period		52,137,770 79

The receipts of revenue from ordinary sources, exclusive of loans, Treasury Notes, and trust funds, in the same period, and applicable to these appropriations, and been as follows:

In 1841, the extra revenue received under the duties act of Sept. 18, 1841	$910,224 20
In 1842	19,643,966 40
In 1843	19,257,833 10
In 1844 to June 30th (estimated)	14,000,000 00
Total, (for about 2¾ years.)	$53,812,023 00
Deduct land fund distributed to States,	616,937 00
Net receipts from ordinary sources	53,195,086 00
Excess of Receipts over Appropriations	$1,057,315

Showing that the Whig Congress has in no wise created a Public Debt.

But this is not all. The receipts of the first half of 1844 are greatly underrated by Mr. Barnard. The receipts for Customs at this port alone will be about $11,000,000. The total receipts of Revenue throughout the Union cannot be less than $18,000,000 instead of Fourteen, and will be very probably $20,000,000. This would add $6,000,000 more to the Whig side of the ledger.

Judge, then, reader! whether the party which ran down the Revenue to zero, and commenced the Public Debt, after exhausting Twenty-five Millions of available resources, rendering inevitable farther deficit before this tendency could be arrested, shall charge the debt upon that party which has stemmed the tide of insolvency, restored soundness and thrift to the Finances, and provided the sure means of rapidly paying off the Debt, if only let alone. We fearlessly await the verdict!

TEXAS.—One who is apparently in the secrets of the Texas party in this county writes from Washington to the Pennsylvanian that "General Henderson, late of the Texan Ministers here, has just gone there (that is, to Texas) to keep them from taking any hasty action on the rejection of the treaty."

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 21st, Steamer Wm. B. Meares, with Goods for J. H. & J. Martin; Rockfish Co., T. S. Lutterloh, W. J. Anderson, C. P. Mallett, J. Kyle, E. W. Willkings, Gardner & McKetnon, Williams & Lutterloh, Cook & Troy, Phoni... and John Waddill, Jr., of this place; and for ... J. J. H. Lindsay, Salisbury Co., A. Torrence, ...enfield, J. S. W. Murphy, Lexington Co., John ... Shaver, Lehonor & Bower, J. L. Cowin, J. & R. Sloan, D. L. Swain, and J. A. Mebane, of the interior.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

June 13.—Schrs. George Kloats from Jonas Smith from New York. Charles ...om do., North Carolina, from Philadelph... Albertina from New York. 15.—... from Havana; Schr. Panama, from ... 16.—Schrs. Paramount from Plymouth, ... Hyman from do.

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the First Session of the 28th Congress.

An act to refund the fine imposed on General Andrew Jackson.

To authorize the President of the United States to direct transfers of appropriation in the naval service under certain circumstances.

Making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1845.

For the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen, and marines of the United States schooner Grampus, and for other purposes.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1844, for the relief and protection of American seamen.

Making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1845.

Making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the fiscal year beginning on the 1st day of July, 1844, and ending the 30th of June, 1845.

Making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers.

To authorize the selection of certain school lands in the Territories of Florida, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

Making an appropriation of certain moneys in the Treasury for the naval service.

To change the time of holding the spring term of the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Virginia and of the circuit court of Alabama.

Making appropriations to aid in completing the harbor at Racine, on the western shore of Lake Michigan.

Making appropriations for certain improvements on the western shore of Lake Michigan.

Making appropriations for certain improvements in the Territory of Florida.

To authorize the issuing of patents for certain lands in the St. Augustine land district in Florida, the sales of which were not regularly reported.

Granting a section of land for the improvement of Grand river, at the town of Potosi, in Wisconsin Territory.

To authorize the legislatures of the several Territories to regulate the apportionment of representation and for other purposes.

To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the armed occupation and settlement of the unsettled part of the peninsula of Florida."

To confirm certain entries of land in the St. Augustine land district, in the Territory of Florida, made under the pre-emption law of 22d June, 1838.

Making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1845.

An act to test the utility of the submarine telescope.

Making appropriations for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending 30th June, 1845.

Making appropriations for certain objects of expenditure therein named, in the year ending 30th June, 1845.

Making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1845.

Making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the fiscal year ending the 30th day of June, 1845, and for other purposes.

To amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Alexandria Canal Company," approved on the 20th day of May, 1830.

Explanatory of the treaty made with the Chippewa Indians at Saganaw, the 23d of January, 1838.

Making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending the 30th day of June, 1845.

Making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the fiscal year commencing on the first day of July, 1844, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1845.

Establishing a navy yard and depot at or adjacent to the city of Memphis, on the Mississippi river, in the State of Tennessee.

Directing the disposition of certain unclaimed goods, wares, and merchandize seized for being illegally imported into the United States.

To repeal so much of the act approved the 23d of August, 1842, as requires the second regiment of dragoons to be converted into a regiment of riflemen after the 4th day of March, 1843.

To amend the judiciary act, passed the 24th of September, 1789.

For the relief of the citizens of the towns upon the lands of the United States under certain circumstances.

Relating to bonds to be given by custom-house officers.

To amend an act entitled "An act to reorganize the General Land Office."

To amend the act entitled "An act to establish branches of the mint of the United States."

To provide for the adjustment of land claims within the States of Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and in those parts of the States of Mississippi and Alabama south of the 31st degree of north latitude and between the Mississippi and Perdido rivers.

Concerning the Supreme Court of the United States.

Supplementary to the act entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," passed 30th June, 1834.

Respecting the northern boundary of the State of Missouri.

To authorize repayment for lands sold by the United States without authority of law, and for other purposes.

To refund the fine imposed on the late Anthony Haswell, under the sedition law, to his legal heirs and representatives.

Concerning conveyances or devises of places of public worship in the District of Columbia.

Supplementary to an act entitled "An act to regulate arrests on mesne process in the District of Columbia," approved August 1, 1842.

Providing for the insane asylum in the District of Columbia.

Requiring one of the judges of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia hereafter to reside in Alexandria.

To incorporate Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia.

For the benefit of the stockholders of certain banks of the District of Columbia

For the relief of persons residing within the reputed limits of the State of Arkansas or Louisiana, and beyond the boundary line between the United States and the Republic of Texas, as established by the commissioners appointed to ascertain the same.

A joint resolution accepting the sword of Washington and the staff of Franklin.

Of respect for the memory of the donor of the camp-chest of General Washington.

Accepting the camp-chest of General Washington.

Respecting the application of certain appropriations heretofore made.

To authorize the Postmaster General to re-examine certain claims, and to allow one month's extra pay to certain mail contractors.

Tendering the thanks of Congress to the British authorities at Gibraltar, and the commander, officers, and crew of her Britannic Majesty's ship Malabar.

Directing the Auditor of the Post Office Department to inquire as to the contract of Solomarsh and Overton with the Post Office Department.

Respecting receipts issued by the Treasurer of the United States in payment of public lands.

To continue two clerks in the business of reservations and grants under Indian treaties.

A resolution for the relief of certain claimants under the Cherokee treaty of 1836.

Relating to ... public lands at Springfield and ... Ferry

... 122 Private Acts and Resolutions

—We understand that ... Historical Society of ... during the late ... n, and was ... Address from Bishop Eve, ... enchained the attention of a numerous and highly intelligent assembly for about an hour. We are gratified to learn, that it will shortly appear, as the first of the series of publications which is to be presented to the public under the auspices of the Society.—*Raleigh Register.*

CLOSING SCENES IN CONGRESS.—The Session terminated on Monday the 17th, at 12 o'clock M.

In the SENATE, a great many nominations were acted on. Ex-Governor Branch, of this State, was confirmed as Governor of Florida, from 11th Aug. next, vice Call, whose term will then expire. Jas. D. Hallyburton as Judge of the Eastern District of Virginia, in place of Mason, Secretary of the Navy. (John B. Christian and R. R. Collier were previously nominated and rejected.) Caleb Cushing was confirmed as Minister to China; John G. Clemson, (son-in-law to Mr. Calhoun,) of Philadelphia, as Charge to Belgium. These are the only appointments of general interest. In the course of the Session no less than 57 nominations have been rejected, many of them unanimously, and several of them two or three times. The nomination of Mr. Walworth, for Judge of the Supreme Court, was withdrawn, and John C. Spencer substituted; but a rule requires that if one member object to a nomination made on the last day of the Session, it cannot be acted on; objection being made, that was withdrawn, and Mr. Walworth again sent in and laid on the table.

Condition of the Treasury.—Mr. Evans briefly explained why the Committee on Finance had not thought it necessary to report any provision for the payment of the outstanding loan of $5,672,000. It was gratifying to know, notwithstanding contrary anticipations, and the apprehension of a deficiency when the year commenced, that there would be an excess of receipts over expenditures. Mr. E. then went into details to show the condition of the Treasury, from which it appeared (using round numbers) that the expenditures up to July would be less than $21,000,000, and the receipts more than $27,000,000. He begged to remind the Senate that this was the first year since 1837 that the revenue had exceeded the expenditures. He left others to make their comments. Certainly the prediction of the Senator from South Carolina, that the tariff of 1842 would destroy all revenue, was far from being verified. Mr. E. anticipated a surplus of $10,000,000 in the Treasury on the 1st of January.

The House met on Monday at 10 o'clock, a large majority being present. After passing some bills, the Intelligencer gives the following account of

The Adjournment.—The hour heretofore fixed by the joint resolution for the adjournment of the two Houses was twelve meridian.

That hour had almost arrived, a very few minutes only intervening.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the House took up the joint resolution from the Senate postponing the hour of adjournment until *two* o'clock.

The resolution having been read—

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, and Mr. BURKE moved that it be laid on the table, and asked the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

The CLERK proceeded to call the roll, and a number of members answered to their names.

The CLERK called the name of CHARLES H. CARROLL. Mr. C. had not yet had time to answer, when—

The SPEAKER rose and said: The Clerk will suspend the call. [For the minute-finger of the clock was on the hour of twelve.]

Mr. BARNARD and Mr. SUMMERS rose to points of order; some fifty other members springing to their feet at the same instant, in one deafening demand for the ear of "the Speaker."

The SPEAKER, paying not the slightest regard to the tumultuous uproar that surrounded him—recognising no member as entitled to the floor, but looking fixedly into the heart of the clock before him, like a man who had an imperative duty to perform, and *intended* to perform it, said in a firm but calm tone of voice—

This is the hour fixed by the joint resolution for the adjournment of Congress. Gentlemen, this House stands adjourned *sine die*.

The uproar and confusion were almost indescribable, members on both sides still persisting in calling on "Mr. Speaker."

But the SPEAKER, with the same calmness that had characterized his whole action, had by this time turned on his heel and descended into the area of the platform.

Members, now perceiving that the House *was* adjourned in good earnest, gave up the struggle.

So the House adjourned *sine die*.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.

The time determined upon for the close of the session of Congress having nearly arrived, and Mr. Bayard being in the Chair, Mr. Woodbury submitted the following resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent:

"*Resolved, unanimously*, That the thanks of the Senate be presented to the Hon. Willie P. Mangum for the ability and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of President pro tempore of the Senate."

The resolution was passed without a dissenting voice, and after an interval occupied in the transaction of business—

Mr. Mangum, the President pro tempore, resumed the chair, and, being informed of the adoption of the resolution in his absence, he rose and made the following brief address:

Senators: The moment of separation for this session having arrived, you will indulge me in occupying a part of this moment in giving expression to the feelings of sensibility and of gratitude with which the vote just passed in my regard has so deeply impressed me. The uniform spirit of kindness and courtesy which has ever been a distinguishing characteristic of the Senate of the United States, has not failed to impart to the individual who has had the honor to preside over its deliberations a feeling of confidence that his acts would be viewed with kindness and forbearance. This anticipation has not only been realized through the tedious and sometimes laborious duties of legislation, but there is now superadded, by so generous an expression of satisfaction, an evidence of friendly feeling which shall be treasured in memory in all future time. In turn, I may be permitted to say, that I feel deeply sensible that the success which may have attended my endeavors to perform the responsible duties of presiding officer with impartiality, must be attributed to that courtesy which belongs peculiarly to this body, and to that dignity of decorum which has elevated its character in the rank of legislative assemblies of the world.

Differing as many of the members of this body do in political opinion, there is to be seen no interruption of that personal courtesy and friendly intercourse which men of high and honorable feeling may entertain for each other, and the knowledge of this feeling would forbid any other course by the presiding officer than that of the strictest impartiality in his administration of the duties of the Chair. In the desire to have pursued such course, a consciousness has been felt that honor and duty and justice have required it at my hands. It is true that the duties are frequently arduous, and at all times of a responsible and delicate character, and, although entirely unconscious of having at any time done any act calculated to affect the rights or the feelings of any individual of the body, still the frailty of human nature is such as to dictate the propriety of throwing myself on the indulgence of the Senate rather than lay claim to an exemption from such frailty. However this may be, I cannot disguise the satisfaction I feel in appealing to that silent monitor within, which bears witness to a determined purpose to do exact justice to all as far as practicable, and, while yielding to every individual a full measure of latitude and freedom of action, to maintain what must be considered in every well regulated legislative assembly the indispensable powers and prerogatives of the Chair, granted, in fact, by the body itself for the preservation of its own honor and dignity.

Senators, permit me to reiterate the feelings of gratitude I entertain for the unanimous expression of your approval of my course, enhanced in value as it is by having been thrice repeated; and, towards each member, permit me to avail of the occasion to say that I entertain no other feelings than those of respect and kindness, and beg leave to express my most earnest wish for the continued health and happiness of every one of you; and that on the return of each member to his home he will have the pleasure to find all there in the enjoyment of health and happiness, and that it may long continue.

In the performance of my official duty I am now to pronounce the word of separation for this session by adjourning the Senate *sine die*.

SCENE IN THE SENATE.

The only threatened disturbance of peace during the day was, between Messrs. Benton and McDuffie during the morning, and this was one of the most dramatic and imposing scenes ever displayed in any legislative assembly. It has produced a deep impression upon all who were present, and was seen by more persons than have witnessed any previous debate during the session.

Mr. McDuffie writhed in seeming agony of spirit and body under the charges of disunion and nullification made by Mr. Benton, and when Mr. Benton said he would meet him at Phillippi, in his efforts to destroy the Union, and not as here, with his voice and his pen, but sword in hand, to die if need be in defence of the Union, a murmur of applause ran through the galleries which nothing could restrain.

The rebuke was just and terrible and the position of Mr. Benton a noble one that will cover a multitude of sins. All he said was for the Union, and for this out of doors he is called a traitor *to his* party!

When Mr. Benton said, he would meet the Disunionists at Philippi, General Clinch, of Georgia, a whole hearted man, went to Mr. Benton and said in the fulness of a patriotic heart that he would be there with him!

When Mr. Benton left his seat he took John Quincy Adams, who was seated behind him, by the hand and said, Mr. Adams "you are passing off the stage, and I am passing away also, but while we live, *we will stand by* THE UNION." This is the language of true heroism and Mr. Benton has given abundant evidence of the truth of his feelings and resolutions.

THE LATE SESSION.—All accounts agree, that for ignorance and ill behaviour, bad principles and worse practices, the late Session of the House of Representatives eclipsed any thing ever seen in Washington. The Whig Standard of that city only confirms the general report by the following remark:—

Never, during a long attendance upon the proceedings of the House, have we ever witnessed so much confusion, and such disgraceful proceedings—scenes that would have disgraced a bull-bait—on the part of a portion of the self-styled *Democracy;* and sincerely do we hope "that we may never look upon its like again."

The Reporter for the N. Y. Express says, that from 10 o'clock on Saturday night till the adjournment at near 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, the House was a perfect Bedlam turned loose; nearly all talking, laughing, or scolding, and even smoking on the floor of the House. McConnell, the drunken Alabama rowdy, was heard high above the din, uttering impious oaths and the most insulting abuse of members, and threatening to "bite off their ears!" Mr. Saunders threatened to turn him over to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Nearly the whole of this time was consumed in taking the yeas and nays on motions to adjourn, to call the House, &c., and the object was to prevent the passage of the Cumberland Road and District Bank Bills. The Black List of the rioters is extensively published, as follows: Rhett and Woodward of S. C.; Burke and Redding of N. H.; Strong, Carey, Ellis, Hungerford, Russell, Seymour; Anderson, King and Stetson of N. Y.; Arrington of N. C.; Hamlin of Me.; Payne and McConnell of Ala.; Dawson of Ga.; Simons of Con.; Jones of Ten.; and Tucker of Miss.

We understand that the seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, vacated by the death of Judge Baldwin, was tendered to the Hon. James Buchanan, but was respectfully declined.—*Spectator.*

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

continues to work wonders. It was employed on Monday morning in apprizing our friends at Baltimore of the action of the two Houses of Congress during their short final sitting. Among the reports of its marvels, as published in the Patriot of that afternoon, is, that at 12 o'clock "Chief Justice Taney, being at the Electric Register in Baltimore, sent his respects to the President, (then at the Capitol,) with the hope that he was well. The President returned his compliments immediately, stating that he enjoyed good health, and *felt much better since Congress had finally adjourned.*

Granville will give Col. Hoke at least 200 majority.—*Standard.*

This will be good news to the Granville Democracy. They have never, we are sure, dreamed of such a result themselves.

Raleigh Register.

The "Standard" boasts of cheering intelligence from Warren. There never were but about 70 or 80 Whigs in the County, and we defy him to name one that has, like himself, changed his political coat.—*Ib.*

Gross Fraud.—The Locofocos are running Polk in some parts of the country as an Incidental Protection man, and in others as a Free Trader. The Nashville Union, the immediate organ of Polk and Jackson, says,—

"We wish it born in mind, that the oppressive Tariff of 1842 has been condemned by every true Democrat, and by none more decidedly than Mr. Van Buren. THAT ITS PROVISIONS ARE VIEWED WITH ABHORRENCE BY GOVERNOR POLK AND ALL HIS FRIENDS, WE NEED NOT REPEAT.

Just look at the following resolutions passed by the 'Young Hickory Club' of Morristown, N. J.

Resolved, That *the story of Col. Polk being a Free Trade man*, so industriously circulated by the Whigs, *must be told to other ears* than those of the Democrats of Morris in order to gain credence; *we do not believe a word of it, and shall not* until we have some better proof than the bare assertions of Whig office-holders and office-seekers.

Resolved, That believing a permanent Tariff of some kind to be of great consequence to the manufacturer, we, *like our candidates for President and Vice-President*, are *opposed to disturbing the present Tariff law.*

And the Albany Argus says that Col. Polk "advocates a bill giving AMPLE PROTECTION to the Manufacturing interests."

Can fraud be more atrocious or impudence more brazen than this? Is not every vote these men obtain by such pretences won by deliberate falsehood, for which they are or ought to be indictable at common law?

N. Y. Tribune.

Objections to Mr. Clay.—The Loco-Focos of Livingston County recently held a Convention and resolved to oppose Mr. Clay's election for the following among other reasons:

"He is the author of the project to distribute among the States the Proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, and to raise a corresponding amount for the expenses of the General Government by an insidious, but not less pernicious and oppressive plan of taxation. He is the supporter of a bill for the assumption by the General Government of at least $200,000,000 of State Debts."

These gentlemen have a very round-about, mealy-mouthed way of saying they are opposed to a Protective Tariff—but no matter; since they *are* so, they are consistent in opposing Mr. Clay on that ground. But when they add that he is '*the supporter of a bill for the Assumption by the General Government of at least $200 000,000 of State Debts,*" they are guilty of very gross, very base, very foolish falsehood, of which any honest man among them must be heartily ashamed.—*New York Tribune.*

14 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Acadia steamer, Capt Judkins, from Liverpool, 4th inst., arrived at Boston on Wednesday afternoon.—She has made the passage in 14½ days. She has brought out about 75 passengers.

IMPRISONMENT OF O'CONNELL.

The long protracted, and all but interminable proceedings arising out of the Irish trials, says the European Times, have at length been brought to a close by the imprisonment of O'Connell and the other traversers. This event occurred on the evening of Thursday last, and appears—paradoxical as it may seem—to have taken the world by surprise.

Sentence.—Daniel O'Connell, to be imprisoned for twelve calendar months, to pay a fine of £2000, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years—himself in £5000, and two securities of £2500 each.

John O'Connell, John Gray, T. Steele, R. Barrett, C. G. Duffy, and T. M. Ray, to be imprisoned nine calendar months; to pay a fine of £50, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years—themselves respectively in £1000, and two securities in £500 each.

Mr. O'Connell rose and said that justice had not been done him; he had not committed the crime with which he had been charged. He was loudly cheered, though in Court. The prisoners were conveyed to the Richmond Penitentiary, under a strong guard, followed by a great many people, by whom he was greeted with loud cheers. At the prison he found many of his personal friends, between whom he walked, in a firm and undaunted manner, shaking hands with them as he passed. The Penitentiary is a vast pile, in the suburbs of Dublin. The prisoners are to be detained in the Governor's house, which is large, and has a garden attached, to which they have access.

There was not the slightest breach of the peace. A great contest between the Agricultural interest and the free trade party, had taken place in South Lancashire for a seat in Parliament. The free trader was beaten by nearly 600 votes.

The English crops are generally good.

The Cotton market continues in a very depressed state. During the last four weeks prices have receded 1¼ per lb.; in that which terminated on Saturday the retrogression amounted to more than ½.

FROM THE WHIG CLARION.

COL. HOKE IN LOUISBURG.

Last week we said some clever things about Mr. Hoke—we had not heard him then. We were present at his great outpouring of Sancho-Panza-isms at Louisburg on Wednesday last, and now desire to take back much of what we said last week. It is not the man we took him to be. He does not vilify Mr. Graham, it is true. But who can? He cannot. Mr. Graham is *sans reproche*. There is no great merit then in not assailing one who is invulnerable, and known to be so. There was this merit, if merit it be, in Mr. Hoke's effort at Louisburg. But when we have said that, we have gone the length of our string.

Mr. Hoke opened his Speech by averring that the principles of the Democratic party were "clear as the noon day sun." His design was, "coolly, calmly and deliberately to discuss the principles of the democratic party," and commend them to the *judgment* of the good people then and there congregated. He then forthwith took up the Whig *doctrines*—and by *his acts* at least, proved that these democratic doctrines so luminously set in the heavens, consisted entirely—*entirely*, in a very lame, feeble and unmanful criticism on those of the Whigs. The only affirmative position he took for democracy, after all his boasting was, that Texas ought to be *one* annexed to our Government. That "democratic *principle*" he made clear as mud. Hoke, Polk and Texas was the Democratic faith—while the Whigs of the old Northstate supposed to be *rather* more in favor of Graham, Clay and the United States. It seems to us, that the effort of Mr. Hoke alluded to, was entirely unworthy of himself—it was most certainly unworthy of his reputation. He surely had undervalued the intellectual endowments of his audience. A speech of three hours, before such a crowd as he had, needed more than have been half made up of anecdotes and mockrecitations. The people went there to listen to a discussion of democratic principles. Mr. Hoke told them in the outset he was going to do that thing. But the speech was made up of attacks upon Whigs—delectable jokes, about Bob and the bug on his mammy's bonnet, and how he stole his mammy's seed cucumbers; little Ellick, the bobtail goat, that found himself in bad company; the old woman that churned the butter and scandalized her neighbors, and how the old man kissed her because she was industrious and churned the butter so well; how he left kissing her because he could not help it, he loved her so; how eels get so *unen* to being skinned that it does not hurt 'em; how the old Dutch wagoner went to Philadelphia with a six horse team, and like to have had a quarrel about the meaning of 'one per cent and 'two per cent,' and how the difficulty was settled without blood-shed; and just twenty-four other jokes and stories, some of them old as the hills, and strongly suspected of being cabbaged from some ancient edition of Joe Miller; others, flat as a pancake; though coming from a great man, they were laughed at—as all great men's jokes are, however stale. We laughed too, we could not help it, he was so funny and looked as though he expected it, too.

Well, we have only one suggestion to make, and that is, that these jokes should be put together and printed in pamphlet form, and distributed among the Hokey-Pokeys, so that they may have all the laughing part by itself, and read it at their firesides to amuse their wives and little ones happy; and that when they go to hear *discussions about democratic principles* they need not be bothered and distressed with these painful titillations.

Executive Council.—The Governor has again summoned his Council to meet on the 8th of July, to advise with him in the appointment of a Superior Court Judge vice Hon. F. Nash. We hope he will be more fortunate in securing the attendance of the members, than he has heretofore been.

Supreme Court.—William L. Long, of Halifax, has been admitted to County Court practice. And James W. Lancaster, of Nashville, Nash County, to Superior Court practice.—*Raleigh Register.*

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May 1, 1844. 67-1Ypd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

WM. A. GRAHAM OF ORANGE.

ROBESON COUNTY.—We regret to hear, that Mr. Folk has declined the nomination as a candidate for the House of Commons, which renders the following notice necessary—

The Whigs of Robeson are requested to meet at the Court House in Lumberton, on Saturday the 29th inst. A general attendance is solicited, as business of importance to the interests of the party is expected to occupy the attention of the meeting.

MANY WHIGS.

To this notice we would call the particular attention of our Whig friends in Robeson, for we understand, that if they will rouse themselves, attend to this all-important matter promptly and with a proper spirit, they may get out a candidate who can conveniently serve, who will reconcile all interests, unite the whole Whig party, and, in conjunction with Gen Dockery and Daniel A. Graham, enable you to wipe out the blot of Locofocoism which your own supineness fastened upon you two years ago. If you wish a candidate, a good candidate, go to the above meeting! Stir yourselves in the good cause. Robeson is too intelligent a county to remain under Locofoco rule. You can, and we earnestly hope you will, cast it off. Perhaps upon your doing so, may depend the political character of the next Legislature; and the honor may be yours of saving us from the disgrace of another Terrapin Assembly! Most gratefully will the Observer render you that honor, if you will allow it, in August next.

ANSON COUNTY.—In the last North Carolinian we see an account of a Locofoco meeting in Anson, which we notice for the purpose of correcting some errors into which Judge Strange fell in his speech, that is, if the speech be correctly reported in the official account. He is represented as saying that Mr. Polk "was Speaker of the House during the violent and angry session of 37, yet he managed that responsible office with so much judgment and impartiality as to gain the respect of all parties."

Judge Strange could scarcely have made such a statement as this, for he was then in the Senate, and could not be ignorant of the fact, that at the termination of the Congress of 1837–8–9, on the resolutions to return thanks to the Speaker for his impartiality, ability, &c. the vote was, Yeas 94, Nays 57, and so the resolution passed by 27 votes less than a majority of the whole House! This is the largest vote ever given in Congress against such a resolution, which is considered a matter of course unless the Speaker's conduct has been very objectionable. "The respect of all parties"? Why the wit of man might be taxed to devise a more emphatic mark of *disrespect*.

The reader cannot have forgotten, if Judge Strange has, the gross insult offered to Mr. Polk by Mr. Wise, who, by Polk's outrageous conduct as Speaker, told him to his face, with an oath, that he was "the pettiest of a tyrant." Moreover, in July 1839, Mr. Wise submitted a resolution to appoint, *by ballot*, a committee to inquire into the dedilecation of Swartwout, &c. By the rules of the House the Committees are appointed by the Speaker, but Mr. Wise and others supported this resolution expressly on the ground of want of confidence in the Speaker. Mr. Polk, with every declaration of their belief that, if left with him, he would appoint a *packed* committee, to whitewash the offenders. A long and violent debate ensued, the result of which was, that *Mr. Wise's motion was adopted*, 113 to 105, *in a House which had elected Mr. Polk Speaker*, 16 months before, by 116 votes to 103 for Bell and 5 scattering. This was an evidence that Polk had not the respect of his own party even. Judge Robertson of Va., one of the most distinguished Whigs in Congress, intimated very broadly, if he did not say it in so many words, that Gen. Jackson had not a more abject slave on his plantation in Tennessee, than he had in the person of Jas. K. Polk!

In the same speech, Judge Strange attempted, in arguing the Tariff question, to persuade the people of Anson, that by "the odious principle of protection the price of their cotton was lessened, and their bagging, rope, salt, sugar, iron, woollens, and in fact nearly every thing of consumption, was greatly enhanced in price."

These propositions are utterly denied. They are shown to be unfounded by the prices current, a much better test than the visionary theories of any politician, even though he has served in the Senate. If protection lessened the price of cotton, how happened it to *rise* during the last Winter and Spring, under the operation of the present protective Tariff? And who does not know,—we are sure that no intelligent planter in Anson is ignorant,—that the cause of the late fall is, that the crop is ascertained to be 200,000 bales more than was anticipated, and 500,000 bales more than is wanted for consumption.

As to the articles of consumption which Judge Strange says are greatly enhanced in price, the prices current show beyond dispute, that *every one of them*, except Sugar, *is now lower than* before the passage of the present protective tariff. So much for *fact* against *theory*.

Judge Strange "gave a severe and sarcastic rebuke" to the Whigs, we are told, for permitting our native citizens to be underrated at home, by which base neglect and cruel ingratitude (said he) some of our most distinguished sons are virtually banished to the South and West, where their merit and talents are soon rewarded by the highest gifts. Why should the Judge confine his "severe and sarcastic rebuke" to the Whigs? Is he not a reader of the Standard? and does he not see weekly in that vehicle of defamation the most vile and false attacks upon one of the greatest of North Carolina's native citizens, whose private and public and professional character is above reproach, and who is neither in office nor a candidate for office? He might safely be defied to point to any such example of Whig ferocity.

But he said that "Virginia and South Carolina were proud to uphold their sons; nothing aroused their State pride sooner than for a stranger to attempt to detract the talents of even their third rate men." We respectfully submit that the Judge is again mistaken. If such is the habit of South Carolina, what drove Gen. Jackson from that his native State? and who was ever more villified than he has been there? Why did Judge Strange leave *his* native State, Virginia, if Virginia cherished her sons? and how has Virginia ever manifested any special regard for him? We might ask, how has Virginia cherished her own Clay, and resented the outpourings of the malignity of her Ritchies and Randolphs against him? But that would not be a fair reply, for Henry Clay is no "third rate man."

But we do not recollect that Judge Strange or his party exhibited any particular anxiety to uphold the honor of native North Carolinians in 1836, when that virtuous Statesman, Hugh L. White, was a candidate for President. He was a man whose purity of life, and firm and faithful discharge of duty under all circumstances, entitled him to be regarded as a true representative of the sterling character of North Carolina. *There* was an occasion in which the State pride of the Judge and his party might have been called into exercise with some reason; but not for such a man as Jas. K. Polk. It slumbered in 1836, or broke forth only in violent hostility; to be awakened in 1844, in favor of the descendant of a Revolutionary Tory, and the branded tool of Jackson!

This complaint of undervaluing our own citizens is often made. But it is so every where. We have scripture for it, that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." And so, one who was unknown and undistinguished in North Carolina, goes to the West and soon becomes great. A Virginian comes here under like circumstances and fares equally well. We think, that those who stay at home and are content to perform their duty to their native land in that station in which Providence has placed them, however humble, are much more worthy of honor, and much more apt to enjoy substantial happiness.

OFFICIOUS.—Gen. Romulus M. Saunders has politely volunteered to enlighten the ignorance of the people of Pitt, Beaufort, Martin, Bertie, Hertford, Northampton and Halifax counties. He gives notice, through the Standard, that he will speak at eight places in those counties, from the 26th inst. to the 6th July. We have heard of public men going by invitation to places to make political speeches; but that Gen. Saunders should thrust himself, uninvited, upon the people out of his own District, whilst he is not a candidate, and whilst there are local candidates in those counties, who ought to be presumed to be able to take care of the interests of their party, augurs a high opinion of his own powers, and a very low estimate of those of his friends and the people to whom he is so anxious to extend the benefits of his own *superior* intelligence. It is an insult to those people which we hope they will resent; especially if there be any of them who were really sincere in their denunciation of Mr. Clay for daring to make a speech at Raleigh, even though invited there.

A correspondent of the Raleigh Register says very forcibly.—

"What do's all this mean? Is he running for Governor again? Or is he generously giving his worthy brother, Michael a lift? He succeeded so marvellously well for himself in 1840, that his aid must be very desirable. He was beaten only 8 or 10,000 votes, and will be very apt to place his protege in the same predicament. Or is the redoubtable General going it strong for Polk and Dallas? If so, why? The answer is easy. He is a 'do-nover fodor' in his own District. Nobody is more aware of that than himself. He knows with what reluctance the decent portion of the Democracy was whipped into the traces at the last election. He knows there were hundreds who could not, and would not, and did not vote for him at all. He knows that a majority of about 800 dwindled down to, under his auspices, to about 140.

"And knowing this, he has to cast about and provide for himself elsewhere. He cannot, it appears, live without office. His eye gloats over the loaves and fishes. His thirst for office seems to be insatiable, and to have settled down into a monomania. Van Buren was not far wrong when he said: "Gen. Saunders seems to think no man in North Carolina fit for office but himself." In the election of Polk to the Presidency is his *only* chance. It is neck or nothing. Polk is *his* candidate—his fifty-year-old baby. It may all help to elect him to the Presidential Chair. And then—aye then—comes the *interesting* question: "Where am *I* to go?" The General will undoubtedly, *in that contingency*, be amply provided for. And why shouldn't he be? The country has to support him any how; and it matters little, in what capacity.

"But we opine, the awfully patriotic General has a rough road to travel, before he gets home. It is believed that he will blunder upon Stanly, and Rayner, and Cherry, and Outlaw, and Moore and others in those diggins, who will scarcely allow this blustering volunteer to cut his swells, without giving him a gird or two under the ribs."

THE DISUNION PARTY.—The South Carolina branch of the Locofoco party is daily becoming more and more bold in the open avowal of their treasonable purpose. The organ at Columbia (the "South Carolinian,") proposes that the S. C. Members of Congress shall ask the Texan Minister not to negotiate with any other power till the Southern States shall have had time to deliberate on their course: That a Convention of the Slave States be held at Nashville (over which it is expected Gen. Jackson will preside, though the Globe says he will do no such thing:) That this Convention take into consideration the question of annexing Texas to the Union, if the Union will accept it; or, if the Union will not accept it, *then of annexing Texas to the Southern States*." That this Convention request the President to call Congress together, "when the final issue shall be made up, and the alternative distinctly presented to the free States, either to admit Texas into the Union, *or to proceed peaceably and calmly to arrange the terms of a dissolution of the Union*."

At a meeting in Union District, the party declare, "We hold to our rights—GIVE UP THE UNION, and leave the consequences to God." And again: "No consideration, NOT EVEN DISUNION ITSELF, is sufficient to defeat the annexation."

This is bold! Locofocoism is showing its front. Are the people of North Carolina, of any party, prepared for this daring plot against the Union? We trust not. We believe not. But the candidates of the Locofoco party should be distinctly called out upon the question, and there should be no dodging or evasion permitted. It is too serious a matter for doubt. We hope every candidate, of both parties, loves the Union too well to hesitate.

MODEST.—The Disunion party had an Annexation meeting in Lexington District, South Carolina, at which the resolutions were unanimously adopted, as usual, and the official account says,—

"All were impressed by the importance of the measure, and evinced *a determination to require its adoption by Congress*, and *abide by no refusal, whatever may be the consequences*."

This means, of course, that they will dissolve the Union if Congress should refuse to heed the modest request of the people of Lexington District, headed by our old acquaintance, Brigadier General Quattlebum, aided by another General and three Colonels, who figure at the meeting.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.—The Locofoco presses teem with stories of changes from the Whig ranks to Locofocoism. Some of these are false, and have been repeatedly contradicted. But what of that? Do these lying organs cease to circulate their stories? By no means. Pick up almost any Locofoco paper and you may still find it asserted, for instance, that John V. L. McMahon and Wm. Cost Johnson, leading Whigs of Maryland, have gone over to Polk and Dallas, though they have both denounced the foul slander in the most unequivocal language.—So one may find in the Standard, "truly cheering intelligence" from Anson and Richmond counties, and some others about which we know less. All this is got up to order—manufactured in the Standard office, &c. But when they can point (with truth,) to any such sign as the recent large and respectable meeting, at Kensington, (part of Philadelphia,) of "democrats" who had voted for Van Buren in 1836 and 1840, but who now resolve that they will *not* support Polk and Dallas, then they may crow.

All our information, and a careful examination of our exchange papers, satisfies us, that Clay will distance Polk; that not a State North of Virginia, except New Hampshire, is in the least danger, whilst Virginia itself is on a balance, and it will depend upon the activity and zeal of the two parties, which will carry the day. Georgia, we have no doubt, will go for Clay. Louisiana probably so. In the West we shall get all but Arkansas and Illinois, and perhaps Missouri.

We look upon South Carolina, Arkansas, Alabama, Illinois and New Hampshire, as certain for Polk. *The Disunion party of South Carolina goes for him unanimously!* And if they shall conclude not to dissolve the Union before November, we regard their 9 votes as certain for Polk and Dallas. They *may* get Missouri, Mississippi, and Virginia, also. And these are all that we have any idea of allowing them. Should they get the whole eight States, it will be but 66 Electoral votes.

As to the three great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, which give about one-third of all the Electoral votes, we do not consider that there is the least doubt. Mr. Davis, the leading Locofoco Congressman from New York, says that Polk will be beaten in that State from 40 to 50,000 votes. The Whig papers in Pennsylvania claim that State by from 20 to 35,000 majority, and it is evident, that no man who goes for breaking down the present Tariff, as Polk does, can get the vote of a State in which that Tariff is so popular as to compel all their members to kick out of the party traces and vote against its repeal. So also as to Ohio.

Even in Missouri the people are rising in favor of Clay and Frelinghuysen. A great Mass Meeting was held at St. Louis on the 3d inst. at which it was estimated 15,000 people were present.

As to Tennessee, the repeated defeats sustained by Polk when a candidate for Governor, leave no doubt of her. If her people did not think him fit for Governor, they will scarcely deem him fit for President.

North Carolina is sure for Clay, *provided the people vote!* Let us triumph in August, by electing Graham and a Whig Legislature, and we shall have no difficulty in giving our 11 votes to Clay in November by 10 or 15,000 votes; *provided always*, that 10 or 15,000 Whigs do not shamefully absent themselves from the polls on the day of election, to curse their own folly afterwards. And lest this should be the case let *every* Whig do his own duty, *actively*, from this time till both these elections shall be over, and our triumph,—the triumph of law and order—will be complete.

P. S. We see that the Globe is in great tribulation about Missouri and Illinois, evidently fearing that those States may be lost to the party by divisions.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH AT RALEIGH.—The Register has received this noble exposition of Whig principles, as revised by Mr. Clay himself, from the notes of the Editor of the Register. We will copy it entire in our next.

☞ Extra copies may be had on application.

4TH OF JULY.—We understand that Thomas B. Wetmore, Esq. is to deliver the Oration in this town on the 4th.

Among the appropriations in the Eastern Harbor Bill, which was vetoed by Mr. Tyler, was one of $20,000 for the improvement of the Cape Fear River below Wilmington. Of course no work will be done on that river this year.

GEN. GRAHAM.—We continue the Biography of this Revolutionary Patriot; which we learn was written by the Rev. Mr. Foote, a distinguished Presbyterian Clergyman, who has published many other interesting sketches of North Carolina.

MEXICO.—The Messenger despatched by Mr. Tyler to Mexico, to solicit the consent of that government to the Annexation of Texas, has returned to Washington, and it is ascertained that he was *unsuccessful*. Indeed, they were about to increase the Army, and take other steps to recover Texas. The National Intelligencer of Friday last says,—

More About Mexico.—We learn, since our last, through a private channel, entirely to be relied upon, that the true information from Mexico is, that the people of that country were never more united than they are in their opposition to a surrender of Texas; that they are determined to listen to *no* terms in regard to the project of "annexation;" that they continue to regard Texas as a part of their territory, and "to a man" prefer war to any compromise of what they conceive to be their unquestionable rights upon the subject.

It is now perfectly clear, and must be so even to those who have hitherto doubted, that if the Senate of the United States had not resisted and defeated the project of "immediate annexation," we should have been at this moment *at war* with Mexico. The wisdom and foresight manifested by Mr. Clay in his Texas letter now stand forth in broad relief. Col. Benton, too, may well congratulate himself on the share which he has had, by his able and fearless exposition of the unlawfulness and wickedness of this Texas speculation, in the signal defeat and overthrow which it has sustained in the Senate.

GOOD.—The Hon. Mr. Arrington was boasting a few days before the adjournment of Congress, of his desire to bet $500 on the North Carolina Election. Mr. Speaker White stepped up to him and told him that *he* had sufficient confidence in the good old State to risk that much on her. He would take the bet. *Mr. Arrington backed out!* He had no objection to produce a false impression, but as to losing $500, that was another affair.

By the way, if the Editors of the Standard and Carolinian are really as certain as they pretend to be of carrying the State and Presidential Elections, why don't they take up the bets repeatedly offered by John Buffalo, Esq. by advertisement in the Register. They have a chance of making near $2000 in that way, much easier than by writing such stuff as they print. Betting is a species of gambling, which we disapprove of; but it is far less sinful than writing such Editorials.

Gold Hill, Rowan County, June 12, 1844.

We are finding a good deal of *Gold* at this place. On last Friday a Company, the Messrs. Honeycutt & Culp, got six and two third pounds of Gold in the amalgum, out of 6 bushels *Ore*. This is hard to beat.

A correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle gives the following account of the *Revolutionary services* of Col. Polk's ancestor, which have been so much lauded by the Democratic Review, Globe, Standard, Gen. Saunders, &c:—

"While Lord Cornwallis was encamped at Charlotte, the said Ezekiel remained in the British camp, during which time, (as a mark of respect to his country's invaders,) he wore the insignia of royalty, a *red coat*. After the retirement of Cornwallis, Ezekiel returned to his home, situate on Sugar Creek, about seven miles from Charlotte. The Whigs in that vicinity, unwilling to tolerate his neighborhood, resolved upon his death. The foremost of the party who had taken upon themselves the summary execution of his sentence, was a Mr. Taylor, who, upon finding the tory, levelled his gun to kill him; but Ezekel fell upon his knees and imploring his life, was, after some consultation, permitted to live, upon condition that he should forthwith quit the county of Mecklenburg. This condition he promptly complied with, and did not return until after peace had been established."

The last Mecklenburg Jeffersonian is as silent as the grave on the subject of the Revolutionary services of Col. Polk's ancestors.

As a matter of news, which our readers are entitled to know at our hands, we state, that the "Raleigh Independent," a neutral paper, Edited by Mr. Thos. Loring, the former Locofoco Editor of the Standard, is to be converted, from henceforth, into a supporter of Clay, Frelinghuysen, and Graham, for the reasons, principally, set forth in the following extract from its No. of Saturday last:—

"The disgusting scenes of the last Legislature, it will be our province to notice more particularly hereafter, as occasion may require.

"The Democratic Convention recently held at Baltimore, has developed incidents and characters that demand the attention and scrutiny of every friend of freedom. Here we beheld Bank and anti-Bank men; Unionists and Disunionists; Repudiationists and anti-Repudiationists; Tariffites and anti-Tariffites—met together in a spirit of mutual malignity; and after rejecting from their support every man of mind and merit, we see them *affect* to harmonize upon 'a man of straw,' and audaciously hold him up to the American People as a proper candidate for the Chief Magistracy of this great and glorious Union. Is this the Democratic Party? Is this the freedom of the Public Will? Are the People to submit to this daring and reckless despotism of selfish politicians and ambitious demagogues?

"For one, we say—No! We will neither tamely submit nor be cravenly silent. And while we tender our heart-felt thanks and express our warmest regards to the many pure and honest men of the democratic party with whom we have been associated, and from whom we have received many kindnesses, we utterly repudiate and denounce the course of the leaders who hold the destiny of the party under their control. From the triumph of this combination of selfishness, demagogueism and disorganization, our country has nothing of good to hope, but every thing of evil to fear; and we believe that a consistent regard for the purity of republican principles, will be best promoted in the support of the Whig Candidates for the prominent offices now about to become vacant.

"We shall, therefore, in our next number, place the names of Graham, and Clay, and Frelinghuysen, at the head of our editorial columns, and endeavor to show that the safety and prosperity of the country require their election."

THE RALEIGH STANDARD.—Of all the vile, unscrupulous, blackguard sheets published in the United States, we doubt if there be one that will compare in these particulars, with the Raleigh Standard. Acting notoriously upon the principle of never retracting one of its thousand falsehoods, and never abandoning one, however often refuted, it is perfectly callous to public opinion, and occupies itself wholly in devising and collecting foul slanders, which it dins into the public ear, until some of its readers, we have reason to think, actually believe these fables to whose utter falsehood not even constant iteration can close the eyes of their hired originator and propagator.

The Standard of Wednesday last abounds in such things, a few of which we propose to notice, because, base as is the vehicle, it is a duty to expose that baseness. And first as to its attack upon the Observer.

The Standard avails itself of the mistake of our informant, as to the Father, instead of the Grandfather, of Jas. K. Polk, being a Tory in 1775, (which we corrected as soon as we ascertained the true state of the case,) to pour out its billingsgate upon us.

The Standard well knows, that our reference to the ancestors of Col. Polk was based entirely upon the attempt made by that paper, the Globe, Democratic Review, Gen. Saunders, and the Locofoco orators in this town and elsewhere, to *benefit* the nominee, by attributing to *his* ancestors credit to which they were not entitled. The Standard said, "In 1775, the Polks were true to North Carolina, and in 1844 North Carolina will be true to their most illustrious *descendant*." Now *it is false* that the Polks from whom Col. Jas. K. "descended" were true to North Carolina in 1775. The Standard *knows* that it is false. The Biographies in the Democratic Review and Globe, attributed to *his* ancestors the glory of the deeds of Col. *Thos.* Polk, the Brevards and Alexanders. The Standard *knows* that this is all false, and yet it has published these Biographies with high commendation. One of the speakers at the Locofoco meeting in this town, (who is too honorable a man to have made the statement if he had not been deceived,) told the people that the Father of J. K. Polk was the prime mover in getting up the Mecklenburg Declaration. He fell into the same mistake that our informant did, for which we are so bitterly abused by the Standard, of speaking of the Father instead of the Grandfather, and he fell into the much greater mistake of lauding the father as a glorious Whig in 1775, when in truth the only one of his ancestors then living, of whom we have any account, was a Tory, guilty of a "disgraceful" act against his country, as affirmed by the Charlotte Journal. Gen. Saunders says, and the Standard copies his remark with high commendation, that Jas. K. Polk is a "descendant of Col. Thos. Polk, one of those bold patriots who signed the first Declaration of American Independence." The Standard *knows* this to be false. It *knows* Jas. K. Polk is not a descendant of Col. Thos. Polk.

Now we ask any candid honest man, whether it was *right*, that we should permit all these false statements to go uncontradicted? We should have been grossly deficient in duty if we had quietly allowed them to enure to the benefit of Polk, with a knowledge that precisely the reverse was the fact. If they plumed themselves on the ancestry of their candidate, and that ancestry turns out to have been a Traitor to his country, they must blame themselves for bringing the facts to the public notice. It is their own fault, and bitterly do they rue it, as is apparent from the Standard's abuse of this paper.

"All the members of his family [Samuel Polk's,] were true Whigs," in the Revolutionary War,—says the Standard. *This is false*, and the Standard *knows* it to be false. His father, Ezekiel Polk, was *a Tory;* and the Charlotte Journal says was guilty of a "disgraceful" act of Toryism. Let us know what it was. Let us put a stop to a claim of merit by the candidate for *such* acts of his ancestors. If the Locofocos deem it meritorious to have supported King G[eo]rge in the Revolution, and especially as a Tory, l[et] them have the full benefit of all the particulars; [if we] are to "receive the execrations [of] men," as threatened by the Standard in exposing the true natu[re] be entirely satisfied, provid[ed] *same stamp* as that of the F[ather]

Having disposed of [the] briefly sum up a few of the [facts] stand forth [in] last week:

Falehood No. 1. [The Standard] says that the Whigs "are the old Federal party." This is false, and the Standard *knows* it. Our leader was always a Republican. Buchanan, Ingersoll, Williams, Henry, Hubbard, &c. &c. are "old Federalists." They do not belong to our party.

No. 2. The Standard says that the Whigs "opposed Jefferson in 1801." It is probable that some of them did, as well as some of the Locofocos. But as a party, the Standard knows that not one in f[ive] of the present Whigs was old enough either to oppose or support Jefferson in 1801.

No. 3. The Standard says that the Whigs "opposed the war of 1812." This is a vile falsehood, as the Standard well knows. *Our* leader supported the war. With *more* truth might we say that the Locofocos opposed the Revolutionary war, from the fact that that good Locofoco, Ezekiel Polk, opposed it.

No. 4. It charges that the Whigs "take sides with England against the annexation of Texas." This "taking sides with England" is a vile falsehood, whether the Whig party go for or against annexation.

No. 5. It says that Adams ceded away Texas. This is well known to the Standard to be a notorious falsehood. Mr. Adams has stated, and *Mr. Calhoun has never denied*, that he was opposed to the Treaty ceding Texas to Spain, but that he was overruled by President Monroe and all the other members of the Cabinet, including Mr. Calhoun himself.

No. 6. It says that "immediately after" Mr. Clay's violent opposition to the U. S. Bank in 1811, he came out for it. "Immediately" means five years, we suppose, from 1811 to 1816, during which the war had shown him that a Bank was necessary.

No. 7. The Standard says that Mr. Clay received "accommodations" from the Bank. A notorious falsehood.

No. 8. That the Whigs have not reduced the public expenditures, but that extravagance has been the order of the day.

No. 9. That a cabinet officer under Harrison turned out 1500 men in a month, and would have turned out 3000 more had he remained in office two weeks longer.

No 10. That Mr. Clay "sold himself and the vote of his State in 1824 for office."

No. 11. That "he is opposed to the right of suffrage."

No. 12. That "the Whigs are conniving at fraud" by rejecting the bill to hold the Presidential Election all on one day at the next election. The Standard knows that the bill was rejected only because its passage would require extra sessions of the Legislatures of nearly all the States, at great expense, to carry it into effect.

These are a few only of the falsehoods of that abominable sheet. The following sentence may be regarded as capping the climax of impudence and vileness—

"The Whig leaders are too intelligent not to know and feel that all Clay's measures, schemes, tricks, and policy, are at open war upon Southern interests—tend to oppress and enslave the South—to enrich the North—to strengthen British and abolition influence—and to hold us up as odious and detestable among the nations of the earth, and seal our destruction, if possible, by a servile war."

The fellow has the effrontery to tell the Whigs of the South that their policy "tends to oppress and enslave the South, to strengthen British and abolition influences, and seal our destruction, if possible, by a servile war." And he expects his readers, we suppose, to believe that the Whigs are thus, knowingly, endeavoring to destroy their own property and cut their own throats!!!

"Before God and man, Henry Clay stands *convicted* of the charge of bargain and corruption."

Standard.

How can the Editor of the Standard thus dare impiously to invoke the name of the Deity in connection with so glaring a falsehood? Mr. Clay has been *accused* of bargain and corruption, but there is some difference between *accusation*, and *conviction*, especially when the only witness ever brought to the stand to prove it, emphatically denied all knowledge of it,—we mean the Hon. James Buchanan. If Gen. Jackson would call upon the Editor of the Standard, he might doubtless get a more complying witness.

"As many patriots and excellent men of to-day can look back and find that some of their ancestors were what were denominated tories in those days, the cause of Democracy will hardly love much on account of any aspersions which the malevolence of partizan editors may cast upon James K. Polk's ancestors."—*North Carolinian.*

This is a pretty plain appeal to the descendants of the Revolutionary Tories to go for Polk. We have no objection to such an appeal. What we have objected to, is, that the Toryism of Polk's ancestors should be urged by the Locofocos as a reason why he should be made President.

POLK AGAINST THE OLD PATRIOTS OF THE REVOLUTION!!

March 13, 1828, on the passage of the bill for the relief of surviving officers of the revolutionary war, Mr. Polk voted IN THE NEGATIVE.—Cong. Deb. vol. 4, part 2, page 2,670.

Subsequently, on a bill to pay certain militia, &c., he voted in the affirmative.

March 18, 1830, he voted AGAINST the revolutionary pension bill.—Same, vol. 6, part 1, page 629.

March 19, Mr. Polk spoke some time against the bill, and voted against it.—Same, page 635.

February 17, 1831, he voted AGAINST the bill for the relief of revolutionary soldiers.—Same, vol. 7, page 730.

May 2, 1832, he voted against the revolutionary pension bill.—Same, vol. 8, part 2, page 2,713.—

Wash. Stand.

Certainly! What else could be expected from a descendant of a Revolutionary Tory!

DOUBTLESS.—The *Rev'd* Mr. Blackstone, in a Speech at a Polk and Dallas ratification meeting at Lafayette, Alabama, gave it as his opinion, that "the present generation of children, *if reared up without teaching of any sort, would be all Democrats*."

A few Whigs who were present endorsed this opinion very fully, whilst the Rev'd politician's Locofoco associates seemed to think that he had let the cat out of the bag.

The Hon. Wm. A. Graham, the Whig candidate for Governor, will address his Fellow citizens at the following times and places:

Monday the 1st July, at Morganton.
Tuesday the 2d, at Glass's Store in the gold Mines.
Thursday the 4th, at Rutherfordton.
Saturday the 6th, at Asheville.
Monday the 8th, at Waynesville.
Thursday the 11th, at Burnsville.
Saturday the 15th, at Logan Carson's.
Monday the 17th, at High Shoals.
Tuesday the 18th, at Shelby.
Thursday the 20th, at Lincolnton.
Saturday the 22d, at Catawba C. H.
Monday the 24th, at Statesville.
Wednesday 26th, at Charlotte.—*Rutherford Rep.*

More Screws Loose!!—The Hagerstown Herald of Freedom says, that within the last few weeks several *Democrats* left the Locofoco ranks and joined the Clay Club, among others Anth'y Campbell, Esq.

The Norristown Herald says that one of the Secretaries of the Locofoco Convention, held at Harrisburg, which nominated H. A. Muhlenberg for Governor, has joined the Clay Club.

HURRA FOR EDGECOMBE!

We learn from a gentleman who passed through Edgecombe a few days ago, that the wheel horses held a meeting and ratified, by acclamation, the nomination of *James K. Texas* for President! They also directed the polls to be opened on the 4th July, and to be kept open till they hear that *Mr. Texas* is elected.—*N[orth] State Whig.*

R[E]ALS.—The check of the Senate being removed, Mr. Tyler has entered upon the task of executioner. The New York Plebean of yesterday says: "We learn from Washington that the President has appointed Cornelius P. Van Ness, (late Minister to Spain) Collector of the port of New York, in place of [Mr.] Curtis, removed." The other New York [papers] ice the removal.

[A] Washington correspondent of the Boston Cou[rier] has proved himself usually well informed in [affairs] matters at Washington,) writes under date [of the] 10th instant:—"We learn that there *will* be [an extra] tra session of Congress, to be summoned, [early] y, about the first of September. This seems a [triumph] of Calhounism over antagonist forces."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a Whig meeting held in Lumberton, on the 18th inst., the following Delegates (being one from each Captain's District,) were appointed to represent Robeson County in the meeting to be held at Elizabeth Town, Bladen County, on the 28th inst., for the purpose of choosing an Elector for this Electoral District: Duncan McNair, Alex'r H. Currie, Col. Arch'd McEachern, Hector McNeill, Robt. E. Troy, Duncan Sinclair, Dr. Warren Alford, John McNair, Hannant Faulk, Maj. Giles Williams, and Thos. Britt.

MARRIED,

At Spring Hill, Moore county, on the 5th inst., by Wm. Watson, Esq., Mr. JESSE PETERKIN, of Marlborough district, S. C. to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of N. Mackeran, Esq.

On the 20th inst., Mr. JAMES JENKINS to Miss ANN CAMPBELL, all of this county.

DIED,

Suddenly, in Richmond county, on the 29th May, Mrs. SARAH CHANCE, wife of Warner Chance, Sen., aged 65 years. Exemplary in every relation of life, she was well prepared to meet the instantaneous summons of her God. A zealous and devout member of the Methodist Church, and eminently endowed with every social and domestic virtue, she was the idol of her devoted and now disconsolate husband, the adored of her children, and the beloved and respected of all. Her neighbors she loved as herself.

Com.

At his residence in Bladen county, on the 13th inst., after a long and protracted illness, Mr. JOHN B. MULFORD, aged 64 years, 1 month and 7 days. He has left behind him a widow, one son, and two daughters, with a numerous circle of acquaintance, to lament their irreparable loss. Mr. Mulford was an affectionate and kind husband, an indulgent father, a good neighbor, an honest and respectable citizen, justly esteemed by all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance.—*Com.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 26.

DOMESTICS,

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7¼ cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 10 cts. pr. lb.

REMARKS.—Some Wheat of the new crop has been in market, and sells at 75 to 80. No Cotton in market for some days; it would probably bring 6 to 6¼.

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 19.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 00; Flooring 10 75 a 11 25; Timber 5 50 a 6 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 50 a 8 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 45 a 50; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 2 75 a 3 00.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine is slightly advancing; sales since last report at 2 10, 2 12, and 2 15, the last, yesterday's rate. Tar stands at 1 10, the quotation for a fortnight past. Both articles are in good demand.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—There is no change in the price of timber; good mill quarters still bring from 5½ to 6¼, and shipping, long, about 7½. No sales of lumber heard of.

Corn is plentiful in market; there are two small cargoes of North County afloat. Some hundreds of bushels were sold at auction on Monday at 45 and 46 cts. Sales of cow peas at auction at 46 & 41 cts.

Chronicle.

CHERAW MARKET—June 18.

Bacon 6¾ a 7¾; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12; Cotton 5 a 7; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 3 50 a 4 00; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6¾; Lime 2 a 3¼; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6¾ a 7¾.

At Charleston, Cotton 5 to 7¾.

Total receipts of cotton 1,355,612 bales, against 2,323,146 last year.

HICKORY SPRING,

Chatham County, N. C.

IS now in good repair for Visiters. The many cures which this water has performed, will sufficiently recommend its virtues, particularly in Dyspepsia.

Terms.—Eighty cents per day. Five dollars per week. Children and servants half price. Horses fifty cents per day.

Cold, Shower, and Warm Baths prepared at the shortest notice.

WM. BOWEN.

June 10, 1844. 12-3w

STOP THE VILLAIN!

A MAN calling himself JAMES BROWN, stout built, about 5 feet 4 to 6 inches in height, sandy hair, light complexion, with light grey eyes, professing to be a ditcher, with various other occupations, called at my house and left on Tuesday the 11th inst. I advanced some money on account of ditching to be done by him, and loaned him a small sorrel mare, about 11 or 12 years old this fall, small blaze in her face, with a knot on each shoulder and three knots on her back, to visit his sister, who by said lived in Marion District. He passed through Darlington village on the 12th instant, and since that time I have heard nothing of him.

He pretends to be well acquainted about Charlotte, N. C., and knows the names of several respectable individuals there. His tales, however, are so numerous and different, that he is not to be believed.

I will suitably reward any person who will take him up and bring him to this place, or who will deliver the mare to me or give such information as will enable me to get her.

JACOB MIMS.

Darlington Dist., S. C., June 20, 1844. 12-3w

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1844.

Mary Gilchrist vs. The Heirs at Law of Archibald Gilchrist, dec'd.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Archibald Rice Henderson resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise this Petition will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1844, and 68th year of American Independence.

S'DH HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 12-6w

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1844.

Daniel McInnis *vs.* Daniel Graham and Daniel McLeod, Administrators with the Will annexed of Murdoch McInnis, dec'd.

Petition to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Daniel Graham is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Daniel Graham to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of August next, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered as to him.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1844, and 68th year of American Independence.

S'DH HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 12-6w

THE OBSERVER for the ensuing six months will embrace the results of the canvass both for Governor and President. It will be furnished for six months at $1 cash in advance.

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH

ARE now receiving and have on hand, a handsome assortment of FINE AND COMMON

CROCKERY,

(Flour Pots, cheap quality, Stone Jugs, Butter Pots, Churns, and Spittoons.)

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE,

Together with a large stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, either for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 9, 1844. 1tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Laines; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and Bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; DeAubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. 10, 1844.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW SPRING GOODS

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

French and English Lawns,
Premium Prints, (new style,)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Gimps and Fringes, assorted,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Drab-d'este and French Bombazines,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
3-4 to 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Pennsylvania and other Jeans,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment; all of which, being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered cheap for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 18, 1844. 98tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE now in Store my **STOCK OF GOODS** for the Spring and Summer Trade, embracing nearly every article kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Those in want of Goods will please call and examine the Stock.

P. TAYLOR.

April 20, 1844. 3-3m

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96tf

FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS COMMON OATS,
50 bushels Ruffle ditto,
Prime Laguira and Java Coffee.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 29, 1844.

GUN-SMITH

ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUN-SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

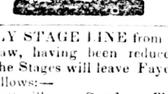
N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.

E. A. HARPER.

January 13, 1844. 89tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

NEW BOOKS.

BIOGRAPHY of John Randolph, with a selection from his Speeches, by Lemuel Sawyer, price 37½ cts.; The American in Paris, 2 parts, 50; L. S. D. or Treasure Trove, by Samuel Lover, 25; Nimon De L'Enclos, translated from the French 12½; The Ladies' Science of Etiquette, 25; Etiquette, by Count D'Orsay, 25; Christmas Carol, by Dickens; Sketches of every day Life, by Frederika Bremer, 12½; Love and Money, by Mary Howett, 12½; Charles De Bourbon, 12½; Abernathy's Family Physician, 25; Minister's Family; Xenophon's Anabasis, with English Notes; Clay's Life and Speeches, 2 vols. 1 00; The French without a Master, 25; Spanish ditto, 25; Italian ditto, 25; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

March 13.

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Scaly Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy,
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail,

by D. McLAURIN.

February 7, 1844. 92-tf

CALL AND SEE.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE Subscribers would inform the public generally, that they are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

From the North, to-wit: Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Silk, and Sporting HATS, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Leghorn, Manilla, Sea Grass, Pedale, and Palm Leaf HATS.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine before supplying themselves, for we are determined to sell cheap for CASH, preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling. ☞ Don't forget the Stand in the Southwest corner of the Market Square. ☜ We would acknowledge our thanks for the liberal patronage received from the public, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

April 9, 1844. 1-tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker.

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Baroueche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27. 47-tf

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE undersigned, the Trustees of the Hillsborough Academy, have the satisfaction of announcing to the public, that they have secured the services of Mr. JOHN A. BINGHAM and Mr. JAMES H. NORWOOD, who as joint Principals will succeed Mr. William J. Bingham, the present able head of the school, who retires from his chair at the expiration of this session.

The se gentlemen have been brought up among us. And from their high moral character, their experience, and known qualifications, both as scholars and teachers, the Trustees believe they may cheerfully and heartily recommend the school to the undiminished confidence of the public.

The Trustees promise their cordial co-operation in maintaining and advancing the present reputation of

THOS. N. CAMERON,
EDMUND STRUDWICK,
JOHN W. NORWOOD,
JOHN G. MARYLAND.

The beautiful and thoroughbred HORSE

HENRY

New Forwarding and Commission House.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general grocery business, added that of the Forwarding; and having large and commodious Ware-houses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other house in the place.

All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession.

May 24, 1844. 8-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North, and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

The Black (or Allebasi's) SALVE, Allebasi's HEALTH PILLS, and Allebasi's POOR MAN'S PLASTERS.

The SALVE is an invention of old Doct. Kittridge of Mass. It effects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Quinsy, Cuts, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism (Chronic or Inflammatory,) Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, Sore Throat, and Swelled Neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints, *Allebasi's Health Pills* should be used. A Pamphlet, furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use, for while they are a *thorough cathartic*, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active and healthy condition, they possess *alterative virtues* unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their origin in the Stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the Head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c &c. For testimonials, get a Pamphlet from the Agents. See directions in Pamphlet.

The PLASTERS (only 12½ cts.) are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defect which judges notice in all others. The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy *these Plasters* for all Pains and Weaknesses in the Back, Bowels, Side, Chest, Loins, Muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds Nervous Affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see Pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ LYMAN W. GILBERT, No. 114 Fulton street, New York, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☞ For sale by

JNO. C. LATTA.
J. H. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1844. 3-6m

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

TAN YARD FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the well known Tan Yard in this place. For terms, apply soon to

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 13, 1844. 93 *f*

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, at the March Term, 1844, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of John C. Atkins, deceased, hereby notify all those having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. And all those indebted to the Estate of John C. Atkins, or the late firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, will make immediate payment to the Subscribers.

JOHN L. CHRISTIAN.
EDMUND J. LILLY.

March 8, 1844. 97tf

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1844. 97-1Y

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 17 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in August last, a negro man named MARK, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 11 inches high, likely, round full face, rather spare made. He is supposed to be lurking about Josiah Cheek's Quarter and Marsh's Store neighborhood, in Chatham county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or

NOTICE TO COMMISSIONERS.

The Subscriber will attend at the [illegible] Fall terms of Pleas and Quarter Sessions directed. From past experience he flatters himself [illegible] forms furnished gratis.

WILLIAM FULLER.

Fayetteville, August [illegible] 46tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

[illegible] Swellings and [illegible] Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Whitlow [illegible] A fresh supply just received at [illegible] for sale at a reduced

[illegible] PILLS,

Beckwith's A-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto,
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters,
Adams's Eye Water,
Evans's Pills,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets, Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Laine, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

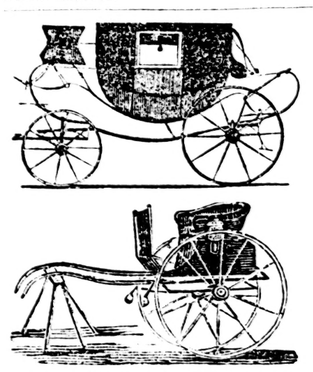
GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf



NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

New and Cheap BOOKS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS, and Sequel, fresh supply, 56 cents. Pictorial Bible, No. 1, 25. Hannah More's Works, 2 vols. bound, $3. Alison's Europe, 4 vols. bound, $5. Brande's Encyclopedia, complete in 12 Nos., $3. Magendie's Physiology, plates, $2 25. Webster's 8vo. Dictionary, $4.

Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music. Gardner's Music of Nature.

The Subscriber will sell any articles in his line as low as they can be had in North Carolina.

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

MUSIC.

A VARIETY of Songs, Marches, &c., for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 13, 1843.

Valuable Tract of Land

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of removing to the South, offers for sale the TRACT OF LAND on which he resides, known as "Nine Oaks"—lying in the County of Granville, N. C. seven miles from the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and beautifully situated on the road leading from Williamsboro' to Oxford; in a neighborhood unsurpassed for health and good society. Said Tract contains 2200 acres, well-watered, and being in an admirable condition to make large crops of Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, &c., to the growth of which it is peculiarly adapted. The improvements consist of a spacious and highly finished Dwelling House, with thirteen complete rooms and commodious out-houses, of every description, in a good state of preservation. As a summer residence, the advantages, are striking. The Plantation will be sold either in a body or divided, to suit purchasers.—Terms shall be accommodating. The premises will be shown at any time, and all communications will be addressed to the Subscriber, Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C.

CHARLES E. HAMILTON.

May 19, 1844. 8-6w

Valuable LOTS for Sale.

THE LAND South of Mumford street, usually known as the "Mumford Land," is for sale, in lots to suit purchasers.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. E. J. Hale or C. P. Mallett, or to the Subscriber in Wilmington.

JAS. OWEN.

May 8, 1844. 6-1m

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

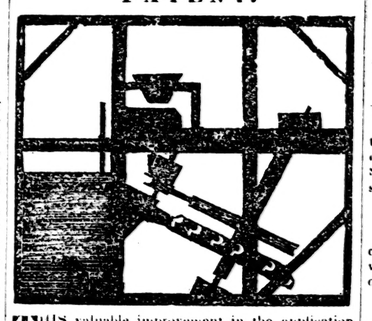
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Over-shot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction; Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

Prescott's Mexico,

JUST received. Also, Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Magendie's Phisiology,—edited by Dr. Revere; Grigg & Elliott's New Readers, for Schools; and a variety of other School Books; just rec'd by

E. J. HALE.

Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

A FRESH supply of this popular Worm Medicine, just received by E. J. HALE.

April 22, 1844.

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39-tf

Received per Steamer,

10 BBLS. Woolsey & Woolsey's best Crushed SUGAR. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 6, 1844. 5tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

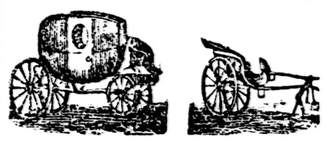
COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 21, 1843. 64tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 25, 1844.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes,)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

PETERS'

VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

May 1, 1843. 52tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore